



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

cold far below those hitherto attained by the employment of the latter substance. Ammonia was obtained in the state of solid white crystals, and retained this form at a temperature of  $-103^{\circ}$ .

The following liquids could not be made to freeze at  $-166^{\circ}$ ; namely, chlorine, ether, alcohol, sulphuret of carbon, caoutchoucine, camphine, and rectified oil of turpentine.

The following gases showed no signs of liquefaction when cooled by the carbonic acid bath, even when subjected to great pressure; namely,

Hydrogen, Oxygen, at a pressure of . . . . 27 atmospheres.

Nitrogen and nitric oxide at a pressure of 50 atmospheres.

Carbonic oxide at a pressure of . . . . . 40 atmospheres.

Coal-gas at a pressure of . . . . . 32 atmospheres.

January 23, 1845.

SIR JOHN WILLIAM LUBBOCK, Bart., V.P. and Treas. in  
the Chair.

1. "Observations de la Déclinaison et Intensité Horizontales Magnétiques observées à Milan pendant vingt-quatre heures consécutives le 29 et 30 de Décembre 1844." Par M. Carlini.

2. "Remarks having reference to the Earthquake felt in Demerara on the morning of the 30th of August 1844." By Daniel Blair, Esq., Colonial Surgeon of British Guiana. Communicated by the Right Honourable Lord Stanley.

The earthquake here described commenced at twenty-seven minutes past three o'clock, a.m. on the 30th of August, and continued during two or three minutes. It appeared to be composed of two waves or pulsations quickly succeeding each other, and producing gyratory movements of the earth. Though the alarm it occasioned was very great, no serious damage seems to have resulted from it.

3. "An Account of the artificial formation of a Vegeto-alkali." By George Fownes, Esq., Chemical Lecturer in the Medical School of the Middlesex Hospital. Communicated by Thomas Graham, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in University College.

The substance which is the subject of investigation in this paper is a volatile oil, obtained by distillation from a mixture of bran, sulphuric acid and water, and is designated by the author by the name of *furfurol*. Its chemical composition is expressed by the formula  $C^{15}H^6O^6$ , and its properties are the following:—When free from water and freshly rectified, it is nearly colourless; but after a few hours, it acquires a brownish tint, which eventually deepens almost to blackness. When in contact with water, or when not properly rendered anhydrous, it is less subject to change, and merely assumes a yellow colour. Its odour resembles that of a mixture of bitter almond oil and oil of cassia, but has less fragrance. Its specific